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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL, CAMBRIDGE.

August, 1947.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and
Child Welfare Committees.*

Introduction to the Annual Report for 1946.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The first completely post-war year under review was a good one from the Public Health viewpoint. Steady progress was made in returning to normal conditions and the general state of the health of the townspeople was satisfactory.

The birth rate increased considerably, the death rate very slightly. The Infantile Death Rate—a sensitive index of the health of a community—fell considerably. The incidence of infectious diseases was reduced ; there were no serious epidemics and mortality from infectious diseases was insignificant. A residential nursery and additional toddlers' clinics were opened during the year, and gave good service. Housing conditions deteriorated and overcrowding was prevalent. Food shortages were fairly severe, and bread rationing was introduced during July. The provision of school meals and the activities of public "British Restaurants" helped to ameliorate the position.

Bacteriological tests of the town's public swimming places gave cause for concern and were followed by improvement in the method of treating the waters of those pools where purification plant is installed. Tests of the water of these stretches of river used as public swimming places were uniformly unsatisfactory. No ill health could be specifically attributed during the year to bathing in the river ; nevertheless, the polluted state of these waters makes it necessary to regard them with suspicion and anxiety when they are used for bathing by large numbers of people.

Additional provision for the older section of the community was made by the British Red Cross Society, who opened the "Elphinstowe" residential home for aged persons in September.

Dr. Margaret Patterson, who had acted as Medical Officer of Health during most of the war years, returned to take charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare section on 1st July. To her and to all other members of the staff of the Health Department I owe thanks for their loyal and zealous co-operation.

Apart from being a record of vital statistics and of the activities of the health services during the year, a Medical Officer's Annual Report is intended as a pointer to safeguards and improvements and needs in Public Health. It is in this spirit that I present the pages that follow.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. HARTSTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(JANUARY TO NOVEMBER).

THE MAYOR.

Chairman : Councillor DR. C. G. L. WOLF.*Members* : Aldermen HALNAN, PECK and SQUIRES. Councillors BOWEN, MRS. COOKE, HICKSON, OVERTON, MRS. PATTERSON, SCARLETT, KNOX-SHAW.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

(JANUARY TO NOVEMBER).

THE MAYOR.

Chairman : Councillor MRS. COOKE.*Members* : Alderman PECK. Councillors BOWEN, CHAPMAN, HICKSON, MRS. PATTERSON, MRS. RACKHAM, RYLANDS, SCARLETT, DR. WOLF, and the following co-opted Members : LADY CLAPHAM, DR. C. M. STEVENSON, MISS OMAN, MISS A. GRAHAM, MRS. MELLISH CLARK, and MRS. I. WIDDISON.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent Borough Isolation Hospital :
W. HARTSTON, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.*Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (Acting Medical Officer of Health, January to June 30th)* :

M. PATTERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.O. (Oxon.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health : R. A. READ (to 30th September),
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.*Matron : Isolation Hospital* : MISS D. K. BELL.*Deputy Supt., Isolation Hospital* : D. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B. (part-time).*Dental Officers (part-time) (also engaged in School Medical Service)* :*Senior Dental Officer* : W. BAIRD GRANDISON, L.D.S., R.C.S.*Assistant Dental Officers* : C. HARRIS, L.D.S.

MISS PAGE, L.D.S.

A. C. CAPPER, L.D.S.

Mechanic : H. J. SAMPSON.

Dental Attendants : MISS O. J. BOWEN.
MISS D. MALLETT.
MISS E. IMPEY.
MISS H. DENTON.
MISS I. J. WISBEY.

Matron : Residential Nursery : MISS M. BILLANEY, S.R.N.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Senior Sampling Officer :* C. WHITE, M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors : D. W. BOTTOM.
A. PERRINS.
T. A. TEAL.
G. P. LAWRENCE.

<i>Health Visitors :</i>	MISS T. GIBBONS.	MISS W. G. LOWER.
	MISS C. BOYD.	MISS D. P. GUARIENTO.
	MISS L. J. W. STEPHEN.	MISS D. GARDNER.
	MISS M. THOMAS.	MISS J. PATE.
		MISS L. TRITTON.

CLERICAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Chief Clerk : J. LAMBERT.
E. A. C. RUNDLE.
MISS M. SMITH.
MISS J. BURR.
J. IMPEY.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clerks : MISS A. CALVER.
MISS D. WILLS.
MRS. M. WATKINS.



Borough of Cambridge

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1946

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	10,057
Population 1946 :					
(Registrar-General's estimate)	...				77,920
Number of Inhabited Houses	...		...		20,709
Estimated Rateable Value	...		...		£740,000
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate					£2,950

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Births—Legitimate	...	...	719	667
Illegitimate	...	...	91	63
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (live)			810	730
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Still-births—Legitimate	...		21	18
Illegitimate	...		1	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...		22	19
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate 19.6 live births per 1,000 total population.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Deaths—all causes	...	...	419	484

Death Rate 11.5 per 1,000 total population.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year=34 per 1,000 live births.

361 Diabetics and 329 vegetarians were registered during the year by the Food Office for special diets.

35 persons with one or more amputated limbs applied for additional soap ration.

540 persons were recruited into the armed forces during 1946.

5,504 men and women during the year returned to civil life in the town during the year upon demobilisation from the armed forces.

54 pairs of twins attended schools in the town out of a total school population of 8,587 children.

12,108 persons moved out of the Borough, 10,009 moved into the Borough, and 8,592 changed their addresses within the town during the year.

The migrations of university students must be borne in mind in considering the significance of these figures.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the source (deep wells at Fleam Dyke) nor in the ownership or operation (Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company).

A minimal dose of chlorine is added to the water at source, not for the purpose of treatment, but as a ready indicator of contamination. Deviation of the chlorine by organic matter is thus immediately detected. Throughout the year the drinking water supply to the Town was pure and palatable. Half the original hardness salts in the water are removed by softening. Regular samples taken during the year were all satisfactory on chemical and bacteriological testing.

There are not more than three known houses in the town still not receiving the Company's piped water supply.

BIRTHS.

The birth rate for the year was 19.6, an increase of 2.7 over last year. The rate for England and Wales was 19.1.

Eight hundred and thirty-nine children were born in Cambridge to parents not resident in the Borough. These are registered and notified in the usual way, but are not included in calculating the birth rate. Forty-one children, whose parents are residents of the Borough, were born outside the district, and are included for the purpose of calculating the birth rate.

The following figures show for 1945 and 1946 the number of births, the birth rates, and the proportion at birth of males to females :—

		Total						No. of Males born	
		Births.		Males.		Females.		Birth Rate. per 100 Females.	
1945	...	1311	...	644	...	667	...	16.9	96.6
1946	...	1540	...	810	...	730	...	19.6	110.9

Births in Institutions.—The proportion of infants born in Nursing Homes and Hospitals was 72.1 per cent. of the total, an increase of 1.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

The following is a summary of those births belonging to Cambridge :—

		Births.		Percentage of	
				total Births.	
Private Nursing Homes	413	27.1	
County Hospital	640	41.9	
Addenbrooke's Hospital	48	3.1	

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths :—

Year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1941	... 1019	... 882	... 137
1942	... 1179	... 873	... 306
1943	... 1370	... 923	... 447
1944	... 1426	... 921	... 505
1945	... 1311	... 862	... 449
1946	... 1540	... 903	... 637

DEATHS.

The number of deaths recorded was 903, an increase of 41 compared with 1945. The death rate was 11.5 per 1,000. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES) DURING THE YEAR 1946.

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—
Meningococcal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	150
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	107
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	232
Other Diseases of Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	35
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	28
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	24
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	24
Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	8
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Parturition and Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation and Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	36
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	16
Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	123
Total	...	...	...	...	...	903

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	53
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	7
5 to 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	7
15 to 25 „	...	...	...	...	...	12
25 to 45 „	...	...	...	...	...	59
45 to 65 „	...	...	...	...	...	195
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	570
All Ages	...	...	...	...	...	<u>903</u>

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year there were 350 deaths of Cambridge residents in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 38.9 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Last year the percentage was 43.0.

Institution.			Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	...	...	144	16.0
County Hospital, Mill Road	...	...	71	7.9
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	29	3.2
Chesterton Institution	...	...	56	6.2
Papworth Tuberculosis Colony	...	...	2	0.2
Fulbourn Mental Hospital	...	...	21	2.4
Other Institutions	...	...	27	3.0
Total	...	...	<u>350</u>	<u>38.9</u>

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year was 34 per 1,000 births. The Rate for England and Wales was 43 per 1,000 births.

Forty-six per cent. of these deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1943	... 53	... 39	... 5.7	... 49
1944	... 77	... 54	... 8.3	... 46
1945	... 55	... 42	... 6.4	... 46
1946	... 53	... 34	... 5.8	... 43

Nett deaths from stated causes under 1 year :—

Pneumonia (all forms)	7
Gastro Enteritis	4
Congenital Malformations	14
Premature Birth	14
Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	3
Mastoid Disease	3
Diarrhœa	1
Other Causes	7
Total	<u>53</u>

Of the 53 deaths in infants under 1 year of age, 47 occurred in legitimate born children and 6 among “illegitimates.”

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Average five years.		
						Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1942	1179	14.8	873	11.0	40	17.4	11.4	42
1943	1370	17.5	923	11.8	39			
1944	1426	18.3	921	11.8	54			
1945	1311	16.9	862	11.1	42			
1946	1540	19.3	903	11.3	34			

Maternal Mortality.—There was one death during the year.

The number of deaths of mothers from sepsis, and from other puerperal conditions for the past ten years was 4 from sepsis and 18 from all other conditions.

The death rate from puerperal sepsis for the same period has been 0.4 per 1,000 births, and from other puerperal conditions 1.6 per 1,000 births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases.	Under	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 & over.	Total
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever	—	2	6	18	8	52	2	3	88
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Acute Polio- myelitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	19
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	9
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	16
Dysentery ...	—	1	1	5	1	14	16	—	38
Measles ...	—	11	17	24	3	1	2	—	58
Whooping Cough	1	8	10	10	—	—	—	—	29
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	—	22

Diphtheria Immunisation.—There has been a decrease in the number of children immunised against this disease, 962 being inoculated in 1946, against 1,107 in 1945. During the past fourteen years 13,683 children have been inoculated by the Local Authority's Doctors and 1,978 by private practitioners.

Scabies.—At the Treatment Centre at Auckland Road 643 persons attended, and they made 1,231 attendances. In addition, 410 persons attended from the County area for treatment. The Health Visitors paid 93 visits to the homes of Scabies cases.

Arrangements have been made to treat cases from the County area at a charge of 2/6d. per treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified during the year was 63, the pulmonary cases numbered 50 and the non-pulmonary 13. Thirty deaths during the year were attributed to tuberculosis, of which 26 were of the lungs.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1946 was 524, of whom 274 were males and 250 females. The pulmonary cases numbered 391 (215 males and 176 females), and the non-pulmonary 133 (59 males and 74 females). Provision of treatment is a responsibility of the County Council.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1946 from the Borough and adjacent Rural Districts :—

		In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1945.	Admit- ted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1946.
Small-pox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	...	4	20	23	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	6	110	113	—	3
Measles ...	...	—	16	15	—	1
Mumps ...	...	—	11	11	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	...	—	9	9	—	—
German Measles ...	...	—	12	12	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	...	—	8	7	—	1
Erysipelas ...	...	1	13	14	—	—
Pneumonia ...	...	—	6	6	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	—	8	8	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	...	—	5	4	—	1
Paratyphoid ...	...	—	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	...	—	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis		—	4	4	—	—
Pueperal Pyrexia ...	...	—	2	2	—	—
Others ...	...	—	21	19	2	—
Total ...		11	247	249	2	7

The total number of cases admitted shows a decrease of 193 as compared with 1945, the number admitted from the Borough being 166, as compared with 251 in 1945 ; and from the other areas 48, as compared with 75 in 1945. In addition, 33 members of H.M. Forces were treated in the hospital, as compared with 114 in 1945.

The total income received from the treatment of patients for the financial year ended March 31st, 1946, was £1,692 14s. 9d. Of this sum £1,011 6s. 0d. was received from paying patients, and £581 8s. 9d. from other Authorities.

Most patients were under the medical care of the Medical Officer of Health. Private patients were treated by the practitioner of their choice. At no time during the year was the hospital full. Staff shortage was a cause of anxiety at times. Dr. D. Cameron acted as Medical Superintendent throughout the first half of the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Housing.—Houses erected by the Local Authority and private enterprise since the 31st December, 1919 :—

		Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by others.	Total.
1920	...	40	23	63
1921	...	49	23	72
1922	...	97	38	135
1923	...	30	86	116
1924	...	68	82	150
1925	...	133	144	277
1926	...	154	115	269
1927	...	120	166	286
1928	...	282	191	473
1929	...	97	210	307
1930	...	196	137	333
1931	...	264	121	385
1932	...	180	164	344
1933	...	178	300	478
1934	...	214	385	599
1935	...	68	585	653
1936	...	83	466	549
1937	...	68	460	528
1938	...	180	459	639
1939	...	182	268	450
1940	...	<i>Nil</i>	174	174
1941	...	<i>Nil</i>	24	24
1942	...	<i>Nil</i>	6	6
1943	...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1944	...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1945	...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1946	...	58	34*	92
Totals		<u>2741</u>	<u>4661</u>	<u>7402</u>

* Includes ten flats.

176 Prefabricated houses have been handed over to the Council and are occupied.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED AFTER ACTION BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Prior to the year	1930	...	...	18		
During the year	1930	...	...	3		
„	„	„	1931	...	...	14
„	„	„	1932	...	...	29
„	„	„	1933	...	...	25
„	„	„	1934	...	...	17
„	„	„	1935	...	...	25
„	„	„	1936	...	...	96
„	„	„	1937	...	...	42
„	„	„	1938	...	...	56
„	„	„	1939	...	...	131
„	„	„	1940	...	...	16
„	„	„	1941	...	...	4
„	„	„	1942	...	...	12
„	„	„	1943	...	...	1
„	„	„	1944	...	...	3
„	„	„	1945	...	...	—
„	„	„	1946	...	...	5
				Total	...	497

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

PARK STREET AND SAXON STREET.

There were no houses demolished in these areas.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

There were five individual unfit houses demolished by the owners, nine persons being displaced. Demolition Orders were served on the owners of 149 and 151 Water Street.

Under the provisions of Circular 2156 issued by the Ministry of Health and dated 20th September, 1940, the following houses have been re-let under licence :—

14 Clement Place.	7 South Street.
47 and 48 Park Street.	39 Water Street.
1 and 4 Caroline Place, East Road.	

Inspection of District.—House-to-house inspections were made in the following streets, the number of houses inspected being 301 :—

Albert Street.	Hale Street.
Church Street, Chesterton.	Newnham Road.
Cowper Road.	Newmarket Road.
Derby Road	Northampton Street.
George Street.	Springfield Terrace.
Gold Street.	Wellington Street.
Homerton Street.	

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.*

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)...	961
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	3022
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932 ...	301
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	976
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	697

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.*

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	607
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	26
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices,	
	(a) By owners ...	24
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices,	
	(a) By owners ...	7
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	5

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	<i>Nil</i>
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	<i>Nil</i>

THE RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1939.

This Act came into force on the 1st September, 1939, and provides that houses controlled under existing law will remain under control until six months after the date declared by Order in Council to be the end of the present emergency.

The Act also extends the control to all houses in existence on 1st September, 1939, whether they are houses previously controlled and which had become decontrolled or are houses erected since April, 1919, which have not hitherto been controlled.

The Act does not apply to a dwelling-house which is or forms part of a house in respect of which the Local Authority are required to keep a Housing Revenue Account.

No applications were made for the issue of certificates under the Act during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925–1927–1940.

The following table shows the number of samples (together with other particulars) submitted to the Public Analyst since the year 1936, under the provisions of the above Act and Regulations :—

Year.	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1937	307	15	4.8	3	6
1938	310	20	6.4	1	1
1939	317	13	4.1	2	1
1940	311	12	3.8	0	0
1941	303	12	3.9	3	3
1942	298	16	5.3	3	2
1943	273	15	5.3	2	1
1944	284	17	5.9	2	1
1945	286	11	3.8	0	0
1946	264	17	6.4	0	0

The following table shows the number and character of the samples taken during 1946 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk (Formal)	51	44	7
Milk (Informal)	32	31	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (Informal)	2	2	—
Arrowroot... ..	5	5	—
Aspirin Tablets	12	12	—
Baking Powder	7	7	—
Boracic Ointment	6	5	1
Boracic Powder	2	2	—
Bread	3	3	—
Butter	3	3	—
Cake Mixture	7	7	—
Camphorated Oil	9	8	1
Cheese	3	3	—
Cocoa	12	12	—
Cooking Fat	2	2	—
Coffee	6	6	—
Curry Powder	6	4	2
Fish Paste	12	12	—
Friar's Balsam	1	1	—
Gelatine	1	—	1
Glycerine	2	2	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	2	2	—
Ice Cream	2	2	—
Lard	1	1	—
Margarine (Special)	3	3	—
Meat Paste	12	12	—
Mint (Dried)	1	1	—
Mustard	10	10	—
Pepper	2	2	—
Prescription	4	4	—
Pudding Mixture	8	5	3
Self-Raising Flour	6	6	—
Sponge Mixture	1	1	—
Sugar	3	3	—
Tea	3	3	—
Turmeric	6	6	—
Vinegar	10	10	—
Zinc Ointment	6	5	1
Totals	<u>264</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>17</u>

There were no preservatives or colouring matter found in any sample.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT GENUINE.

Name of Article.	Registered No.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Milk (Informal)	45	3.3% deficient in fat ...	Formal check sample genuine.
Milk (Formal	53	3.3% deficient in fat ...	Retailer warned.
Milk (Formal	56	1.83% of added water	Dealt with by an adjoining Local Authority.
Milk (Formal)	57	10.37% of added water	
Milk (Formal)... ..	58	9.43% of added water	
Pudding Mixture (Informal)...	66	Improperly labelled ...	Retailer and wholesaler warned.
Pudding Mixture (Informal)...	76	Improperly labelled ...	Retailer and wholesaler warned.
Gelatine (Informal)	89	Excess of Sulphur Dioxide	Unable to obtain formal sample.
Boracic Ointment (Informal)	113	Excess of Boric Acid ...	Retailer warned.
Zinc Ointment (Informal) ...	114	Excess of Zinc Oxide...	Retailer warned.
Milk (Formal)	194	14.66% deficient in fat	All from one retailer. Enquiries proved deficiency in fat was due to failure to agitate milk during bottle filling process. Subsequent samples proved to be genuine.
Milk (Formal)	198	2.66% deficient in fat	
Milk (Formal)	199	5.66% deficient in fat	
Curry Powder (Informal) ...	211	Contained excess of lead	Wholesaler warned.
Curry Powder (Informal) ...	222	Contaminated with fungus	Stock surrendered and destroyed.
Cake Mixture (Informal) ...	231	Misleading label ...	Retailer and wholesaler warned.
Pudding Mixture (Informal)	232	Improperly labelled ...	Retailer and wholesaler warned.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**Section 25.**

Two samples of ungraded and thirty-six of graded milk were submitted to the Biological Test for the tubercle bacillus.

Two samples of Designated Milk were found to contain tubercle bacilli; the particulars regarding these samples were forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health, and at his request further samples of milk were taken from the herds of the producers of the above-mentioned samples. These on examination proved to be negative.

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examination of these samples since 1926 :—

Year.	No. of Samples.		No. Positives.		Percentage Positive.
1927	...	20	...	0	0.0
1928	...	28	...	3	10.7
1929	...	31	...	1	3.2
1930	...	31	...	1	3.2
1931	...	40	...	3	7.5
1932	...	45	...	8	4.4
1933	...	42	...	3	7.1
1934	...	40	...	5	12.5
1935	...	83	...	13	15.6
1936	...	85	...	11	12.9
1937	...	87	...	12	13.8
1938	...	89	...	1	1.1
1939	...	87	...	6	6.9
1940	...	86	...	3	3.4
1941	...	86	...	1	1.2
1942	...	100	...	2	2.0
1943	...	100	...	2	2.0
1944	...	100	...	2	2.0
1945	...	36	...	0	0.0
1946	...	38	...	2	5.2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**Sections 13 and 14.**

These sections deal with cleanliness, repair, provision of washing accommodation, a supply of hot and cold water and the registration of premises where food intended for sale is prepared or stored.

One thousand one hundred and seventy-five visits were made to such premises, and as the result of these visits the defects found were remedied.

Under Section 14 the following number of premises are registered :—

Sale of Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	91
Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	12
Preparation and Manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for sale	...	...	...	...	...	116

Sections 17 and 18.

Three cases of suspected food poisoning were notified. Extensive enquiries were made to ascertain the cause, but in no case was there any evidence pointing to a particular food.

The cases were not in any way associated with one another.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936, 1938 AND 1941.

Fourteen licences were issued under these orders, five for the bottling of Tuberculin Tested Milk, six for premises from which Tuberculin Tested Milk is sold, and three for the production and sale of Pasteurised Milk.

Eighty-seven samples of designated milk were submitted to bacteriological examination ; this number is made up in the following manner :—Pasteurised, thirty-five ; Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, twenty ; and Tuberculin Tested, thirty-two.

The number of samples which failed to reach the prescribed standards was :—Pasteurised, eight ; Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, four ; Tuberculin Tested, six.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Four hundred and twenty-four visits were made to cowsheds and dairies. As a result of these visits it was necessary to take informal action in fifteen instances regarding the condition of floors and cleanliness.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following figures show the number of animals inspected for the years 1939 and 1946 :—

1939. PREVIOUS TO GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2835
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	12501
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	12052
			Total	...	...	...	<u>27857</u>

1946. UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	6248
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	4731
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	11300
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	2005
Total						<u>24284</u>

As a result of these inspections various diseased or unsound conditions were found. The number of carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs, etc., condemned are set out below.

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.**CATTLE (EXCLUDING COWS).**

Abscesses	...	...	191 livers, 9 lungs, 5 mesenteries, 2 heads, 1 heart, 1 stomach, 1 hindquarter.
Actinomycosis	...	...	23 heads and tongues.
Angiomatosis	...	...	15 livers.
Bruising	...	...	11 portions, 2 hindquarters.
Cirrhosis	...	...	17 livers.
Congestion	...	...	6 lungs, 3 livers, 1 heart.
Contaminated	...	...	1 carcase and organs.
Cystic	...	...	11 livers, 18 lungs.
Distomatosis	...	...	534 livers, 4 lungs.
Fatty Degeneration	...	...	3 livers.
Fevered (Septicaemia)	...	...	8 carcasses and organs.
Dropsy	...	...	3 carcasses.
Necrosis	...	...	18 livers.
Nephritis	...	...	12 kidneys.
Pericarditis...	...	...	7 hearts, 2 stomachs, 7 lungs.
Pleurisy	...	...	15 lungs, 1 heart.
Pneumonia	...	...	1 lungs.
Peritonitis	...	...	2 livers.
Toxaemia	...	...	2 hindquarters.

Cows.

Abscesses	...	...	131 livers, 2 lungs, 1 head, 1 heart.
Actinomycosis	...	...	8 heads and tongues.
Angiomatosis	...	...	71 livers.
Bruising and Injury	...	...	12 portions.
Cirrhosis	...	...	2 livers.
Congestion	...	...	5 lungs, 1 heart.
Mastitis	...	...	30 udders.
Distomatosis	...	...	223 livers.
Degeneration	...	...	3 livers.
Fevered (Septicaemia)	...	...	2 carcasses and organs.

Dropsy	...	...	1 head.
Necrosis	...	...	17 livers.
Pericarditis...	...	...	4 hearts, 4 livers, 2 skirts, 3 forequarters, 2 sets organs.
Peritonitis	...	...	1 stomach, 1 spleen.
Pleurisy	...	...	2 lungs, 2 forequarters.
Pneumonia	...	...	5 lungs.
Septic Peritonitis	...	...	1 carcase and organs.
Cystic	...	...	5 lungs, 8 livers.
Nephritis	...	...	30 kidneys.
Degeneration of Muscle	...	...	1 carcase.

CALVES.

Abscesses	...	...	5 plucks, 2 heads, 2 part hindquarters.
Bruising	...	...	1 carcase.
Congestion	...	...	4 plucks, 2 livers.
Degeneration	...	...	1 liver.
Jaundice	...	...	2 carcasses and organs.
Moribund	...	...	1 carcase and organs.
Pneumonia	...	...	1 carcase and organs, 2 plucks.

SHEEP.

Abscesses	...	...	56 livers, 11 heads, 15 plucks.
Arthritis	...	...	2 legs.
Bruising	...	...	1 carcase, 3 parts.
Caseous Lymphadenitis	...	...	1 carcase and organs.
Cirrhosis	...	...	212 livers.
Congestion	...	...	20 plucks, 1 head.
Cystic	...	...	21 livers.
Decomposition	...	...	75 heads and plucks.
Distomatosis	...	...	449 livers.
Dropsy	...	...	2 carcasses and organs, 25 heads.
Emaciation...	...	...	1 carcase and organs.
Moribund	...	...	7 carcasses and organs.
Pleurisy	...	...	1 pluck, 2 forequarters.
Pneumonia	...	...	2 carcasses, 1 pluck.
Parasitic	...	...	485 livers.

PIGS.

Abscesses	...	...	4 heads, 2 plucks.
Bruising	...	...	2 forequarters.
Cirrhosis	...	...	24 livers.
Congestion	...	...	15 plucks, 2 stomachs, 2 lungs.
Cystic	...	...	1 liver.
Decomposition	...	...	2 carcasses and organs.
Enteritis	...	...	494 stomachs, 196 intestines.
Fevered	...	...	1 carcase and organs.
Inflammation	...	...	4 stomachs, 23 plucks.

Jaundice	...	...	...	1 carcase and organs.
Moribund	...	...	...	1 carcase and organs.
Pericarditis...	...	...	...	1 lungs, 1 heart.
Pleurisy	...	...	...	7 lungs, 2 hearts, 3 forequarters, 3 plucks.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	5 plucks, 1 carcase and organs.
Rickets	...	...	...	1 part carcase.
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	2 carcasses and organs.

TUBERCULOSIS.

CATTLE (EXCLUDING COWS).

Carcase and all organs	...	...	...	23
Forequarters	...	...	...	19
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	326
Hearts	...	...	...	89
Hindquarters	...	...	...	2
Intestines	...	...	...	10
Livers	...	...	...	91
Lungs	...	...	...	429
Mesenteric Fat	...	...	...	23
Portions of Meat	...	...	...	12
Skirt	...	...	...	28
Spleen	...	...	...	15
Stomachs	...	...	...	18

Cows.

Carcase and all Organs...	...	...	...	75
Forequarters	...	...	...	32
Hearts	...	...	...	101
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	175
Hindquarters	...	...	...	1
Intestines	...	...	...	18
Livers	...	...	...	71
Lungs	...	...	...	344
Mesenteric Fat	...	...	...	47
Portions of Meat	...	...	...	11
Skirts	...	...	...	32
Spleen	...	...	...	21
Stomachs	...	...	...	19
Udders	...	...	...	6

CALVES.

Nil

SHEEP.

Nil

PIGS.

Carcase and Organs	...	...	...	4
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	63
Hearts	...	...	...	23
Intestines	...	...	...	7
Livers	...	...	...	26
Lungs	...	...	...	25
Mesenteric Fat	...	...	...	31
Stomachs	...	...	...	13

The following table shows the weight of meat condemned during 1946 :—

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.	Lbs.
Beef	...	...	61	5	3	1	11
Mutton	...	...	1	16	3	—	5
Pork	...	...	3	15	3	1	13
Veal	...	...	—	7	1	1	—
Total Meat condemned			67	6	—	1	1

Other food condemned :—

				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stones.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	—	—	3	1	2	—
Butter	...	...	...	—	3	3	1	11	—
Cake Flour	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	4	—
Cereals	...	...	...	—	12	—	—	3	8
Cheese	...	...	...	—	2	—	1	12	8
Chocolate	...	...	...	—	3	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dates...	...	...	...	—	1	2	1	1	—
Dehydrated Food	...	...	...	—	3	2	—	1	—
Dried Milk	...	...	...	—	3	2	—	8	—
Fish	...	...	...	1	10	—	—	7	—
Flour	...	...	...	—	7	3	—	12	—
Fruit	...	...	...	—	—	3	—	—	8
Lentils	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—
Malted Food	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1	—
Margarine	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sausages and Sausage Meat				—	—	5	—	12	—
Sweets	...	...	...	—	—	2	1	—	8
Tea	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	8	—
Vegetables	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	4	—

Small quantities of the following were also condemned :—

Barley Flakes	Mustard
Cake Mixture	Nutmeg
Crumpets	Paste
Date Pudding	Pickles
Dried Egg	Sage and Onion Stuffing
Eggs	Salad Cream
Fish Cakes	Sauce (Powder)
Gravy	Semolina
Honey	Shredded Wheat
Lemon Cheese	Sponge Mixture
Meat Extract	Sultana Pudding

TINNED FOODS CONDEMNED.

Custard	Meat
Fish	Soup
Fruit	Syrup
Jam and Marmalade	Treacle Pudding
Milk	Vegetables

Total number of tins ... 7,521

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed... ..	4617	1631	4731	11300	2005
Number inspected ...	4617	1631	4731	11300	2005
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :</i> Whole carcasses con- demned	8	4	8	21	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	928	426	6	1002	503
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	20.27	26.24	.29	9.05	25.38
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcasses con- demned	23	75	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	623	309	—	—	56
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	13.99	23.54	—	—	2.99

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	1920	1925	1930	1934	1935	1936	1940	1944	1946
Registered ...	13	10	9	8	8	8	—	—	—
Licensed ...	12	12	11	11	10	9	15	3	3

The slaughter-houses in use are situated at East Road, Messrs. Winton-Smith, Sleaford Street, The Cambridge Co-operative Society, and at Newmarket Road (Mr. J. Speechley). Except for a small number of pigs, which are slaughtered for private use under licence issued by the Ministry of Food, all the animals slaughtered at the above premises are sent in under Government Control.

Messrs. Pink Bros., of Coldham's Lane, Cambridge, applied for and were granted an annual licence to slaughter horses for human consumption. The premises are of excellent design and well kept. The number of horses slaughtered during the year was six hundred and twenty-one. Fifty-six organs and portions of carcasses were condemned as unfit for human food.

There is one licensed knacker's yard, which is situated in Coldham's Lane, and is approximately one hundred and fifty yards from the nearest house. The business is well conducted without nuisance to the neighbourhood.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Thirty-one licences have been issued under the provisions of this Act. These licences expire on the 31st December, 1949.

The provisions of the Act in regard to the methods of slaughter were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are five registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

The following table shows the number of lodgers allowed for each house :—

" The Wheelwright's Arms," East Road	...	6
" The Horse and Jockey," East Road	...	7
" The George IVth," East Road	...	14
" The Central," East Road	...	23
" The Church Army Hostel," Willow Walk	...	37
		—
Total	...	87
		==

There were no changes of keepers during the year.

The number of visits paid to these lodging houses was 72. No serious breach of the bye-laws was found during the visits.

Night supervision and the maintenance of order is carried out by the police.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.**(Smoke Abatement.)**

Four complaints concerning the emission of smoke were received and investigated. Informal action was taken. There have been no further complaints.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The powers of the Cambs. County Council were delegated to the Borough Council in December, 1932. There are two rat catchers under the Control of the Public Health Committee.

The statement set out below shows the action, etc., taken in 1946 :—

Number of complaints received	584
Occasions when dogs and ferrets were used ...	291
Occasions when poison baits were used	863
Occasions when gas was used	114
Number of rats destroyed	1536
Number of visits to various premises	2219

CARAVANS.

The undermentioned sites are approved under the provisions of the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932 :—

Adjoining 132 Scotland Road	12	Caravans
Belonging to Mrs. Harris, Coldham's Lane	12	„
Fen Road, Chesterton	12	„

The vans and sites were frequently inspected and generally their condition was found to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**1.—INSPECTIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.****INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	411	15	—
Factories without mechanical power	195	9	—
*Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering con- struction, but not including outworkers' premises)	12	1	—
Total	618	25	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	28	28	2	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	3	3	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) {	insufficient	5	—	—
	unsuitable	25	—	—
	not separate for sexes	4	—	—
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	65	65	2	—

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Out-Workers (Part VIII, Section 110).

List received from employers. Wearing Apparel :—	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.	
	Total Lists.	Out-Workers.	Out-Workers.	Lists.	Workers.
(1) Making, etc	58	29	121	—	—
Addresses of Out-workers {	Received from other Councils	1	4	1	1
	Forwarded to other Councils	4	60	4	4
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)		—	—		—
No. of inspections of Out-workers' Premises		112			
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 111)		—			
Out-work in infected Premises (Sec. 111)		—			

4.—REGISTERED FACTORIES.

Factories on the Register (S. 8) at the end of the year ... 398

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

Class.	Number
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 128)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 3)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ...</div> <div>Reports of action sent to H.M. Inspector ...</div> </div>
Others	10

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 54).

The underground bakehouse at 65 St. Andrew's Street ceased to be used as such from the 29th September.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.**WORKPLACES.**

Thirty-four visits were made to various workplaces, particular attention being paid to sanitary conveniences of offices.

Defects Found.	No. Found.	No. Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	12	12
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	—	—
{ Unsuitable or Defective	3	3
{ Not separate for the sexes	—	—

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

INSPECTION OF PREMISES :	Totals.
On complaint	614
Re Infectious Disease	311
Other inspections and re-inspections	4725
	<hr/> 5650 <hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of contraventions of Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number closed or discontinued since January, 1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1609
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Closed or discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of changes of occupier	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Receptacles for refuse provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

COWSHEDS :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Improved drains, lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New sheds constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Improved floors, lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
New dairies constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

BAKEHOUSES :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Number of defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	73

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES :

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Number found unwholesome	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

VANS :

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Number found unsatisfactory (apart from overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Description of Sanitary Work carried out :—

HOUSES :

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	—
Wood floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	203
New floors laid	...	...	...	...	...	12
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	63
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water samples analysed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances from ditches abated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pavements of yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material	...	...	...	...	...	11

DRAINS :

Premises connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	5
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Intercepted from sewer and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	15
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	156
Smoke tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	5

WATER CLOSETS :

New W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Provided with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	3
Repairs to flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	35
Closets cleansed and limewashed	20
New " pans " provided	30
Repaired	30

GALVANISED IRON DUST-BINS PROVIDED	14
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DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of diseases, etc., necessitating disinfection or disinfestation of articles and rooms :—

FROM PRIVATE HOUSES.

<i>Disease.</i>		<i>No. of Articles.</i>	<i>No. of Rooms.</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	39	38
Diphtheria	... ..	8	1
Scabies	... ..	1865*	—
Tuberculosis	... ..	65	36
Cancer	... ..	62	6
Vermin	... ..	428	113
Measles	... ..	—	11
Miscellaneous	...	4672	—
Total	...	<u>7139</u>	<u>205</u>

* Includes towels from the Scabies Centre.

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Assistant to infected premises was 314.

FROM ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

The articles disinfected were :—

Mattresses	... ..	572
Pillows	... ..	2348
Blankets	... ..	457
Total	... ..	<u>3377</u>

For H.M. Forces various articles of bedding
to the total of 5584

THE LEYS SCHOOL AND SANATORIUM.

Owing to the numerous cases of scarlet fever which occurred amongst the scholars and staff of the school and sanatorium, the whole of these premises were disinfected, and since this disinfection took place no further cases have been reported.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

In January of the year under review arrangements were made with the Borough Treasurer whereby he notified to the Public Health Department the addresses of families who were to be transferred from houses owned privately to houses under the control of the Council. These arrangements were made in order that the houses referred to could be inspected, and, if necessary, disinfested before the families were moved.

The result of this arrangement has apparently been very satisfactory, as in no case has it been necessary to disinfest a house to which a family has been transferred.

Twelve Council and ninety-five other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and all were disinfested.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Health Department, and the insecticide used was a preparation containing 5 per cent. D.D.T. (dichlor-diphenyl trichlorethane) used with a compressed air sprayer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(REPORT BY DR. M. C. K. PATTERSON.)

Midwives.—The supervisor of Midwives is Dr. M. C. K. Patterson, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Fifteen Midwives gave notification of intention to practice in the Borough during the year. Three left during the year. In addition, 19 Midwives notified Institutional practice from the County Hospital and 6 from Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The number of confinements in Cambridge attended by Midwives during 1946 is as follows :—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>	<i>In Maternity Homes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Attended as Midwives	201	—	201
„ „ Maternity Nurses...	163	298	361
	<u>364</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>562</u>

The number of notifications received from Midwives (as required by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board) is as follows :—

Sending for medical help on behalf of the mother...	57
Sending for medical help on behalf of the infant ...	12
Still-births	2
Change to artificial feeding	6
Inflammation of eye of infant...	6
Liability to be a source of infection	6
Total ...	<u>89</u>

Municipal Midwifery Service.—There are two full-time Midwives. During the year they attended as Midwives 71 cases (1945—83), and as Maternity Nurses 37 cases (1945—25).

Infant Welfare Centres.—There are 11 Infant Welfare, 1 Toddler and 2 Ante-natal Clinics in the Borough. The Toddler Clinic was commenced at Cherry Hinton Hall in September, and was held on the third Thursday of each month. The children, 18 months to 5 years old, were brought by appointment, and this clinic proved a great success.

The increasing number of infants in the Trumpington district, consequent on the building scheme there, necessitated the holding of two instead of one monthly welfare sessions from December.

The usual activities of weighing, advice and selling were carried on at all centres. Proprietary brands of dried milk were sold at cost price. Accessory food substances, *e.g.*, cod liver oil emulsion, virol, vitamin tablets, etc., were supplied either at cost price, reduced price, or free, according to the assessed needs. In addition, the centres functioned as depots for the distribution on behalf of the Food Office of National dried milk for babies under 2 years, cod liver oil liquid or capsules and orange juice for the expectant mothers and children under 5 years.

Most of the centres were visited during the year by a member of the staff of the Food Advice Bureau, who gave food talks and demonstrations.

The numbers of children in attendance at the centres, and the number of attendances made during the year were :—

	No. of New Cases.		No. in attend- ance who at end of year were :—		No. of Attendances.		Dr's. Consult- ations.
	0-1	1-5	0-1	1-5	0-1	1-5	
<hr/>							
Castle Street							
(2 Sessions)...	183	40	159	380	3033	1843	924
Ditton Fields ...	73	5	68	102	995	635	325
Abbey ...	137	22	113	173	2008	521	621
Chesterton ...	106	13	92	154	1292	462	659
Newnham ...	97	19	89	131	1179	550	323
Romsey (Wed.)	140	16	125	175	1187	677	776
Romsey (Thurs.)	111	25	94	164	1269	540	785
Newtown ...	112	21	98	177	1479	689	702
Cherry Hinton	92	21	80	124	1312	477	358
Trumpington ...	18	7	29	32	205	225	302
<hr/>							
Total	1069	189	947	1612	14659	6619	5775
Total 1945	915	135	774	919	13936	6223	5183

Work of the Health Visitors.—There are 9 Health Visitor School Nurses, 2 additional Health Visitors having been appointed in August. The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is shown in the following table :—

First visits to infants	...	...	...	1380
Subsequent visits to infants	...	...	...	3896
Visits to children 1–5 years	...	...	...	7037
First visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	264
Subsequent visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	132
Visits under the Children's Act	...	...	...	169
Visits to cases of scabies	...	...	...	93
Visits to other cases	...	...	...	304
Fruitless visits	...	...	...	2522
Total				15797 (1945 : 17145)

Home Helps.—The usual Borough arrangements for the assisted payment of Home Helps continued, the helps being found by the patient and generally being a neighbour or friend. The number of Home Helps under these arrangements were 22, in 6 cases no charge was made, and in 16 cases a small charge was made.

In February, 1946, as a result of consideration of the Ministry of Health Circular 179/44 the W.V.S. inaugurated and operated a combined Domestic and Home Help Scheme on behalf of the Corporation. At the end of the year 6 whole-time and 2 part-time Home Helps were employed by the W.V.S., and 78 maternity cases had been attended by the end of December. Of these 1 was free, 23 were assisted, and 54 were full charge.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of Maternity and Nursing Homes in the Borough at the end of 1946 was 9, of which 1, while still registered, was not functioning as such at that time. One nursing home was closed during the year.

Hospitals.—The same arrangements with Addenbrooke's Hospital and the County Hospital were in operation as in 1945. During 1946 the number of abnormal maternity cases treated in Addenbrooke's Hospital was 45 (1945—40). During 1946 the number of normal confinements admitted to the County Hospital was 619 (1945—512).

Premature Births.—The total number of premature births during 1946, and the survivals at the end of one month were :—

	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Stillborn.</i>	<i>Survived at the end of One Month.</i>
Domiciliary	7	2	6
In Hospitals and Nursing Homes	33	13	24
Total	40	15	30

Special attention is given by Health Visitors to this group of infants.

Illegitimate Children.—A grant of £100 a year is paid to the Social Worker of the Care of Girls' Society for her work among the mothers of illegitimate children.

Infant Life Protection—Children and Young Persons Act, 1908 and 1932.—The work of supervision of children boarded out for gain is undertaken by the Health Visitors, who report each quarter to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of 1946 was 24 (1945—21), and the number of children was 27 (1945—28).

Ante-Natal Clinics.—The work of the two Clinics is shown in the following table :—

	Auckland Road.		Romsey.		Total.	
	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.
No. who attended ...	282	219	83	59	365	278
No. of attendances ...	854	569	198	165	1052	734
No. of new cases :						
Ante-Natal ...	209	153	57	36	266	189
Non-pregnant ...	20	15	7	5	27	20
Post-Natal (no						
Ante-Natal attce.)	13	8	5	1	18	9
Total Ante-Natal ...	244	180	66	47	310	227
No. who returned						
for Post-Natal						
Examination ...	28	37	12	12	40	49

In addition to examinations and consultations, several series of six talks and demonstrations on baby management were given by the Health Visitor to groups of women expecting their first babies. These were well attended and much appreciated.

Ante-Natal Care by General Practitioners.—The number of patients who received attention under the scheme started in 1936 was 120 (1945—69). The following is a summary of the examinations made :—

	1946.	1945.
Examinations at or about the 16th week ...	53	45
Examinations between the 32nd and 36th week ...	85	45
Post-Natal Examinations ...	17	21

In 1 instance the patient's condition rendered it advisable for the doctor to attend the confinement ; in 2 instances hospital treatment was necessary ; in 2 instances post-natal treatment was required ; in 2 instances hospital treatment was required on account of poor home conditions ; in 5 instances the opinion of a consultant was required.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.—Twice weekly Sunlight Clinics were held at the Auckland Road Health Centre and at Romsey Health Centre. There are 4 small portable sunlight lamps and an Alpine Sun Lamp. As usual the children attending the Borough Welfare Clinics were recommended for treatment by the Assistant Medical Officer and a few private practitioners in the town. Those children who underwent a full course of

treatment appeared to be greatly benefited by it, especially in improved general tone and resistance to infection. The number of children treated, the attendances and the conditions for which they were recommended are shown in the following table :—

	Auckland Road.		Romsey.		Total.	
	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.
New Cases ...	128	138	87	89	215	227
No. who attended ...	151	157	102	106	253	263
(a) Completed ...	115	108	70	74	185	182
(b) Defaulted ...	14	28	16	17	20	45
(c) cf. to 1947 ...	22	21	16	15	36	36
No. of attendances ...	1950	1933	1304	1285	3254	3218

Defects :—

Subaverage Nutrition	46	19	65
Anaemia ...	10	9	19
Pre-Rachitic ...	9	17	26
Chronic Colds ...	25	17	42
Poor Sleeper ...	2	4	6
Poor Appetite ...	18	8	26
Debility following Illness	11	7	18
Cervical Adenitis ...	2	5	7
Skin Condition ...	3	—	3
Other Conditions ...	2	1	3
Total ...	<u>128</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>215</u>

Day Nurseries.—During the year 4 of the War-time Nurseries closed, 2 were taken over by the Education Authority to become Nursery Classes, and 1 continued independently under aegis of Homerton College. The remaining nurseries were St. Columba's for 30 children 2–5 years, open from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., and Sedley Nursery for 40 children 0–5 years, open from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.

St. Columba's is in charge of a warden and 3 helpers. Sedley is in the charge of a matron who is a State Registered nurse, with a deputy matron, teacher and staff of trained helpers. The Assistant Medical Officer visits the nurseries monthly and conducts a full medical inspection, and the Health Visitor visits St. Columba's weekly.

At the end of the year plans were proceeding to replace St. Columba's by a larger and more adequate nursery, and to find an alternative site for Sedley nursery, which will, in due course, be transferred to the Education Authority.

The attendance and inspections were as follows :—

	Capacity.	Average Attendance.	No. on Waiting List.	No. of Attendances.
Victoria Road (closed Aug.)	—	—	—	4287
St. Columba's	30	20	30	5249
Hope Hall (closed March)	—	—	—	1674
Norwich Street (closed May)	—	—	—	1217
Homerton (contd. independently)	—	—	—	7299
Chesterton (closed Feb.)	—	—	—	567
Sedley 0-2 years	14	10	4	2537
2-5 „	26	20	22	4930
*Shirley 0-2 „	—	—	—	1026
„ 2-5 „	—	—	—	3567
*Ditton Fields 0-2 years	—	—	—	1419
„ 2-5 „	—	—	—	2334
Total	70	50	56	36106

* Transferred to Education Authority.

	1946.	1945.
No. of Visits to Nurseries paid by Health Visitors	102	222
No. of Children Inspected by Health Visitors	1917	3723
No. of Visits by Doctor	42	86
No. of Children Medically Inspected	1054	1990

Primrose Croft Residential Nursery.—A short-stay residential nursery for 12 infants and children under 4 years was opened in June, 1946, under the charge of a matron (S.R.N.), deputy matron, and trained staff of nursery nurses and assistants. By the end of the year 24 children had passed through the nursery and there were 6 on the waiting list.

The nursery catered for those children whose mothers were temporarily unable to look after them, *e.g.*, during their confinement, and for children awaiting adoption or foster homes.

It has filled a much-needed place in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and has been much appreciated.

Diphtheria Immunisation of under 5's.—Four hundred and sixty-six children under 5 years were immunised at Auckland Road Health Centre (1945—477) and 224 at Romsey Health Centre (1945—245); 161 were immunised by General Practitioners.

Test Feeds.—The numbers undertaken at the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics were 75 and 91 respectively.

Child Guidance Clinic.—Seventeen children were referred to this Clinic during 1946.

Speech Therapy Clinic.—Five children were referred to this Clinic during 1946.

T.B. Dispensary.—Six patients were referred to this Clinic during 1946.

Mother-craft Talks to Service Personnel.—By arrangement with the Eastern Counties' Council for Adult Education in H.M. Forces, a number of talks were given by the Health Visitors as part of courses in Mother-craft and Local Government Services.

CAMBRIDGE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A MILESTONE AND A RETROSPECT.

On August 30th, 1946, the Cambridge Voluntary Association for Maternity and Child Welfare held its final meeting, and so closed a forty years' record of useful work and achievement. It is impossible to over-estimate the work of Voluntary Bodies in inaugurating services later taken over by official departments, and the following brief *résumé* of the work of the Cambridge Association gives only an outline of the invaluable service rendered by it to the Borough of Cambridge. To the gallant band of members who had the vision to inaugurate this service, and the perseverance to carry it on through difficult times to the present day, the Borough owes a deep debt of gratitude.

Infant Welfare Work in Cambridge began in 1906 as an entirely voluntary service when a branch of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement was formed, and appointed two Health Visitors and shortly afterwards a third to visit families in their homes. These Health Visitors worked under the direction of two voluntary lady superintendents, who were trained nurses, and in full co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health, giving advice on infant feeding and general hygiene to mothers in their own homes, and weighing infants on portable scales. During the next few years dinners for expectant and nursing mothers and convalescent home treatment for delicate children were added to the service.

In 1910, independently of the National League, a Milk Depot was opened by another voluntary group for the supply of pasteurised milk on a small scale, along with infant consultations and weighing at the District Nurses' Home, Newmarket Road. From 1911–1914 further developments included Mothers' Schools, sewing classes, demonstrations in home nursing, and the opening of three more Infant Welfare Centres—at Castle End, Romsey and New Town.

In 1915 the two voluntary associations—The National League and the Milk Depot and Mothers' School—united to form one voluntary association. The 1914–18 war did nothing to diminish the efforts of the Voluntary Association, and in 1915 it received its first grant from the Board of Education towards the expenses of mothers' classes. The Voluntary Association was itself responsible for the organisation and financing of all the infant welfare work until 1917. The doctors who conducted the consultations gave their services, and other costs were borne by voluntary subscriptions. In 1917 the Health Visitors had a room put at their disposal by the Borough Council, and a grant of £80 per annum towards their salary was given by the Borough. In 1918 the Borough asked the Voluntary Association to undertake the distribution of dried milk to delicate infants and children under five in infant welfare centres, and undertook to make good any losses incurred in selling below cost price, or giving free to necessitous cases.

With the passing of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1919, the Borough Council appointed a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and took over the infant welfare centres as a going concern. They asked the Voluntary Association to continue to organise and provide voluntary workers, and the Voluntary Association also continued to finance educational work among mothers at the infant welfare centres, and paid an Assistant Secretary for the considerable business of ordering and selling dried milk. The Borough was responsible for the salaries of the Health Visitors and the payment of doctors, but the main part of the organisation remained in the hands of the Voluntary Association until 1930.

With the passing of the Local Government Act of 1929 the financial arrangements were altered. With the system of block grants for three years the income of the Association became inelastic, while the expenses increased with the expansion of the work, and in 1937 the Association finally asked the Borough to accept the entire responsibility for the provision of Maternity and Child Welfare Services. The remaining funds were used between 1937 and 1939 for the provision of holidays at the seaside for tired and ailing mothers. This work ceased with the war, but during the war years the Society continued to recruit voluntary workers for the welfare centres. In winding up the Association in 1946 a sum of money still remaining in its hands was allocated to two voluntary societies dealing with help for mothers and babies, and although the Association has ceased to exist as an organised body, many of the helpers who were recruited throughout the years continue their valuable work as voluntary workers at the infant welfare centres.

Its day has now passed, but it must never be forgotten that the Voluntary Association was responsible for the pioneer work in the service of mothers and babies of Cambridge, and that it laid a solid foundation of accomplished work on which the Borough has built the present structure of Maternity and Child Welfare.

(I am indebted to Lady Clapham for the above outline of the history of the Cambridge Voluntary Association for Maternity and Child Welfare.)

DENTAL WORK FOR ADOLESCENTS.

(FROM LEAVING SCHOOL TO COMING UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.)

No. of Adolescents at present enrolled in the Scheme	1038
„ Attendances	1863
„ Fillings	1232
„ Extractions for Caries	74
„ „ for Regulation	42
„ Other Operations	66
„ Scalings... ..	163
„ Qualifying for Dental Benefit or joined the Services	185
„ Dentures Supplied	8
„ Crowns	27
„ X-ray Examinations	141

W. BAIRD GRANDISON,
Senior Dental Officer.

